IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Original) A method of driving a plasma display panel utilizing an asymmetry sustaining wherein the plasma display panel is divided into an upper block and a lower block for it's driving, said method comprising the steps of:

applying an upper driving signal for supplying a data to address electrode lines provided at the upper block; and

applying a lower driving signal for supplying a data to address electrode lines provided at the lower block in such a manner to overlap with the upper driving signal.

2. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the lower driving signal is applied at an approximately halftime of an application period of the upper driving signal.

3. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a period when a period when the upper driving signal falls into a ground potential overlaps with a period when the lower driving signal remains at a stable voltage level.

4. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a period when the lower driving signal falls into a ground potential overlaps with a period when the upper driving signal remains at a stable voltage level.

5. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 3, wherein a data at the lower block is supplied at said period when the lower driving signal remains at a stable voltage level.

6. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein a data at the upper block is supplied at said period when the upper driving signal remains at a stable voltage level.

7. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

driving an energy recovery circuit at said application time of said driving signals to raise said driving signals into a stable voltage level; and

driving the energy recovery circuit after said data was supplied to the corresponding block, thereby falling said driving signals into aground voltage level.

8. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein signals for driving the energy recovery circuit have a phase difference between the upper block and the lower block.

9. (Currently Amended) A driving apparatus for a plasma display panel utilizing an asymmetry sustaining wherein the plasma display panel is divided into an upper block and a lower block ~~for it's driving~~, said driving apparatus comprising:

a first address driver for driving first address electrode lines included in the upper block;

a second address driver for driving second address electrode lines included in the lower block; and

control means for applying first and second control signals having a desired phase difference ~~to control an energy recovery circuit included in~~ to each of the first and second address drivers.

a1 cnt

10. (Original) The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein the control means includes:

controller for generating the first and second control signals and applying them to the first and second address drivers; and

a delay, being provided between the controller and the second address driver, for delaying the second control signal.

11. (Original) The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the delay delays the second control signal such that a driving signal can be applied from the second address driver to the address electrode lines at an approximately half time of a driving signal applied from the first address driver to the address electrode lines.

12. (Original) The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 9, further comprising:

a first scanning/sustaining driver for driving scanning/sustaining electrode lines included in the upper block;

a second scanning/sustaining driver for driving scanning/sustaining electrode lines included in the lower block; and

a common sustaining driver for driving common sustaining electrode lines included in the upper and lower blocks.

a1 cmt

13. (New) An apparatus comprising:

a first driver configured to drive a first set of address electrodes with a first set of signals; and

a second driver configured to drive a second set of address electrodes with a second set of signals, wherein:

the first set of signals are driven asymmetrical to the second set of signals.

14. (New) The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the first set of signals are applied asymmetrical to the second set of signals by applying the first set of signals at a different time than the second set of signals, wherein application of the first set of signals overlaps application of the second set of signals.

15. (New) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the first set of signals and the second set of signals are applied in a common interval.

16. (New) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the application of the second set of signals begins approximately half way through the application of the first set of signals.

17. (New) The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the apparatus is a plasma display device.

a1 cnt

18. (New) A method comprising:

driving a first set of address electrodes from a first driver with a first set of signals; and

driving a second set of address electrodes from a second driver with a second set of signals, wherein:

the first set of signals are driven asymmetrically to the second set of signals.

19. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the first set of signals are driven asymmetrical to the second set of signals by applying the first set of signals at a different time than the second set of signals, wherein application of the first set of signals overlaps application of the second set of signals.

20. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the first set of signals and the second set of signals are applied in the same scanning interval.

21. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the driving of the second set of signals begins approximately half way through the driving of the first set of signals.

22. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the method is implemented in a plasma display device.